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Zia Wants Arms, But Not Direct U.S. Military Aid

By Stuart Auerbach Washington Post Service. ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The Pakistani government wants the Reagan administration to give it economic aid and the right to buy U.S. arms at cut-rate prices, but it wants no direct military assistance...

Mercenaries Embarrass Pakistanis

By Tyler Marshall Los Angeles Times Service. ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Government authorities are said to be planning to deport British and American mercenaries drawn to the war in neighboring Afghanistan by the lure of money...



WELCOMING COMMITTEE — Three little girls in costume greeted Soviet troops on Monday in an unnamed Polish town. The soldiers are part of Russian contingents that are taking part in joint Warsaw Pact military maneuvers staged in Poland.

Polish Union Meets Urgently On Strike Call

By John Darton New York Times Service. WARSAW — Faced with an unyielding stance by the government, the Solidarity union opened an important meeting in the city of Bydgoszcz Monday to decide whether to call strikes to protest police violence there last week...

Fishing Dispute Dominates EEC Summit Leaders Are Said to Exchange Harsh Words at Opening Session

By Nicholas Bray Reuters. MAASTRICHT, Netherlands — Common Market leaders failed to settle differences over fishing quotas and farm prices Monday and exchanged harsh words at the start of their summit meeting, participants said...

Dayan's Flirtation With Return to Politics Leaves Israelis Confused But Fascinated

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service. JERUSALEM — The unpredictable and enigmatic Moshe Dayan has thrown Israel's election campaign into uncertainty...

Motorbikes in China Bring Fun, and Foreboding Too

By Michael Parks Washington Post Service. BEIJING — Bright red, yellow, blue and green, thousands of motorbikes are now zipping along the crowded streets of China's cities, the hottest buy in the promised motor revolution here...



Police intervened to prevent a farmer from putting a calf in front of the town hall in Maastricht, the Netherlands, during a demonstration Monday at the start of the Common Market summit.

Dutch Opposing Neutron Bomb

United Press International. WASHINGTON — Dutch Defense Minister Pieter B.R. de Geus served notice that the Netherlands does not want a neutron warhead deployed on its soil, Pentagon officials said Monday...

Reports of U.S. Inducements

Some groups have reportedly been drawn to Peshawar by large amounts of money to anyone able to give sophisticated Soviet military equipment from inside Afghanistan...

INSIDE Babies by Contract

A California court is testing, apparently for the first time in the United States, the right of a surrogate mother to back out of one of the increasingly popular baby-by-contract deals.

Madagascar Bid

Without risking damage to its friendship with the Soviet Union, Madagascar appears to be making a cautious attempt to improve its relations with the West, especially the United States.

Grain Embargo

Businessmen say it is unlikely that U.S.-Soviet trade will increase substantially even if the Reagan administration lifts the grain embargo.

Indonesia Seizes Guns

JAKARTA — Indonesia's national security agency said more than 56,000 firearms had been recovered in a six-month military anti-crime drive that ended Monday.

Physicians Warn Society Couldn't Survive Atomic War

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service
WARRENTON, Va. — More than 100 physicians from the United States, the Soviet Union and other nations gathered last weekend at a conference center in the placid Virginia countryside to pursue what most of them feel is part of their healing duty—the prevention of nuclear war, the ultimate medical emergency.

Coming from Communist, Socialist and capitalist backgrounds, they brought with them a remarkably similar message: that society cannot survive nuclear war and that no strategic policy should be

based on the idea that physicians will somehow save enough people to continue civilized life.

"We doctors want to say to the political leaders that if there is nuclear war, do not expect us to be able to patch up your wounds, physical or psychological," said Dr. Robert Lifton, a psychiatrist from Yale University.

The doctors, members of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, were attending the group's first congress. They came from France, Japan, the Netherlands, Britain and many other nations. They said they were part of a growing worldwide move-

ment among doctors who believe that it is their responsibility to alert political leaders and the public to the medical consequences of nuclear war.

Eleven high-ranking physicians came from the Soviet Union, including Dr. Yi Chazov, a cardiologist who has attended Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev. In comments to reporters and in remarks at a plenary session, Dr. Chazov issued a warning that struck many observers as remarkably blunt and frank.

"Some of the military, public functionaries and even scientists are trying to diminish the danger

of the nuclear arms race," he said, "to minimize the possible consequences of a nuclear war."

"Statements appear that a nuclear war can be won, that a limited nuclear war can be waged, that humanity and the biosphere will still persist even in conditions of total nuclear catastrophe," he continued. "This is an illusion which many of them do not believe themselves and which must be dispersed."

Dr. Chazov, director-general of the National Cardiology Research Center in Moscow, said Soviet studies have shown that a one-megaton nuclear explosion in a Soviet

city would kill about 300,000 people immediately and wound or burn another 300,000.

"Eighty percent of the doctors will be killed, hospitals will be ruined and drugs will be destroyed," said Dr. Chazov of such a nuclear attack. "But it's not only a medical problem for doctors. It's a moral question, too."

"I have a daughter, and once I told her I was reluctant to carry out this kind of work," he said. "Then my daughter told me to remember that I had a grandchild, and she told me to do anything I could to make sure that my grandchild did not see a nuclear war."

His remarks closely paralleled those of Dr. Bernard Lown, a Harvard University cardiologist who is the president of the physicians' group. A "mythology" is being created, he said, that a nuclear war will not occur, or that if it does, it will not be extensive.

A nuclear attack on just one U.S. city the size of Boston would more than exhaust the entire medical resources of the nation just in treating burns, he said.

The doctors came together amid what many of them see as a strong drift of governments of the East and West toward a nuclear calamity. The purpose of the conference was more to generate public awareness of their message than to review the medical implications of a nuclear war, on which they largely agree.



Georgi Arbustov

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Sakharov Accuses KGB of Stealing Papers
MOSCOW — Nobel peace laureate Andrei Sakharov accused the KGB security police Monday of stealing scientific notes and a manuscript when he was in the apartment where he lives in internal exile in the city of Gorki.

The dissident scientist made the accusation in a typewritten statement handed to Western correspondents in Moscow by his wife, Yelena Bonner, who traveled to the capital over the weekend from Gorki, where he is closed to foreigners.

Mr. Sakharov said the theft occurred March 13 when he and his wife were out. On their return they discovered that a bag containing notes from his recent research as well as letters and diaries from his 14-month Gorki exile were missing. Mrs. Sakharov said her husband was convinced the KGB took the bag because the apartment was permanently guarded by uniformed police who allowed no one else to enter.

Spain Sets Bigger Army Anti-Guerrilla Role
MADRID — Government ministers Monday night approved measures giving the armed forces a bigger role in the fight against separatist guerrilla violence in the Basque country, an official statement said.

The measures, agreed in at a three-hour meeting between Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and six key ministers, included army participation with other security forces in patrolling land and sea borders in those areas most affected by political violence and the reinforcement of security forces there.

Also, a single anti-guerrilla command structure will be established with the participation of the military under the Interior Ministry. Territorial legal controls at certain frontier posts would be intensified and that the Congress of Deputies (lower house) of the parliament would be asked to process the draft laws with the utmost urgency.

Israel Urged to Cooperate With UN Forces
TEL AVIV — Irish Defense Minister Sylvester Barrett Monday urged Israel to strengthen its cooperation with United Nations peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon, Israel Radio said.

The Irish official spoke with Prime Minister Menachem Begin on a five-day visit to Israel. Mr. Barrett will also meet some of Ireland's soldiers stationed with UN interim forces in Lebanon.

According to the radio report, Mr. Begin said Israel was doing "a very good job" in the area. He said that the commander of UN Truce Supervision Force troops were killed last week when Maj. Haddad's forces shelled UN troops.

U.S. Reviews Loan to Murdoch-Owned Airline
WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department is reviewing a \$10 million loan to an airline owned by Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch, a department spokesman said Monday.

The loan, with an interest rate of 8 percent, was approved by Export-Import Bank so the airline, Ansett Transport Industries, could purchase five Boeing 767 planes. The bank provides below-market loans for overseas companies seeking to purchase U.S.-made products.

The Treasury, which oversees loans made by the Export-Import Bank for more than \$30 million, is investigating the portion of the Ansett that went for spare parts, pilot training and airline promotion.

Pakistan Police Block Opposition's Protest
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The opposition movement, burt by mass arrests and by having been linked to the recent hijacking of a jet to Syria, failed to stage the huge demonstrations it had planned against the government Monday, Pakistan's national day.

The Karachi police arrested an opposition leader as he began to announce military rule before a relatively small crowd outside the main parliament of the country's founder, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and another leader was detained before he could speak.

A protest organized in Lahore by the six-week-old coalition of parties was held hours late and drew only 30 persons, it was reported.

Zimbabwe Aid Conference Opens as Violence Recurs

By Alan Cowell
SALISBURY — A major conference to raise \$2 billion for Zimbabwe's postwar recovery opened Monday amid reports of renewed factional violence.

A military statement said three soldiers — two blacks and one white — from the country's army were ambushed and killed Saturday at Mashumba Pools, a remote agricultural area in Zimbabwe Valley where 3,000 guerrillas loyal to minority coalition leader Joshua Nkomo are quartered.

The attack, in which two soldiers reportedly were wounded, was the first such incident since fighting around Bulawayo last month left 300 persons dead.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe made no direct reference to the Mashumba Pools incident during the conference but said, "While the peace we have now achieved has unfortunately been disturbed by the misguided actions of a few disgruntled or criminal elements, there can be no doubt whatever that our country is more at peace today than at any time in the recent past."

Mr. Mugabe's government wants funds to repair war damage and buy unused state-owned land for the resettlement of peasant farmers whose expectations rose sharply with peaceful independence.

More than 30 countries, including major Western powers, Ceylon and the Soviet Union, are attending the conference along with dozens of international aid agencies.

Lord Soames, Britain's former governor of Zimbabwe, also scored high in independence talks April 1980. Mr. Mugabe's questions by saying "Just as in the past the international community assumed a considerable interest in solving the problem of Rhodesia, so it should now share the burden of assisting Zimbabwe." Zimbabwe was known as Rhodesia before independence.

Although Zimbabwe's economy is one of the most robust in sub-Saharan Africa, it suffers heavily from traditional imbalance in the distribution of land. The 5,200 white farmers, prime foreign-exchange earners and food-growers, hold most of the best land, while the approximately 650,000 peasant farmers are crowded into far less fertile areas.

"Failure by the international community to render to Zimbabwe support for its resettlement, reconstruction, rural development and training programs will have the effect of bolstering the evil designs of the apartheid regime in South Africa to hold our economy in ransom and destabilize our political systems," Mr. Mugabe said.

Swiss Instruct Europe in Nuclear Survival

By Susan Heller Anderson
New York Times Service
BERN — The success of Switzerland's civil defense program, which emphasizes shelters against nuclear fallout, has led the neutral country to become a civil defense instructor for much of Western Europe.

More than 1,000 inquiries have come to the Federal Office of Civil Defense in the last six months from Belgium, Britain, France, Italy and Spain.

For 18 years, since the Swiss civil defense program was begun, experts have studied all possible war scenarios to seek maximum chances for survival. The Swiss undertook an ambitious program of nuclear shelters and the support systems of test alerts and communications networks to make it work.

Until recently, European na-

tions watched with little more than curiosity as the Swiss intensified their shelter efforts, burrowing with growing vigor into mountains and valleys.

Recently, the government reported the results: In a war, 90 percent of the 6.5 million Swiss would have access to nuclear protection. By 1990, the goal of shelter space for all is expected to be reached.

"Swamped With Requests"

"In the last year our office has been virtually swamped with requests from foreign authorities and private firms," reported Fritz Sager, deputy director of the Federal Office of Civil Defense.

To meet the demand, the Swiss recently began a series of two-day seminars on aspects of modern warfare and protection.

More than 200 people have attended six seminars, conducted alternately in English and French. Most have been from Britain, where interest has grown perceptibly. In London, half a dozen companies specializing in shelter construction have sprung up in the last year.

At the most recent seminar, 12 of the 20 participants were Britons, including a Derbyshire farmer who hoped to build a shelter with room enough for his breeding stock. The seminars are conducted in a concrete civil defense center of Bern's picture-postcard old town.

Civil defense service is compulsory for men between 20 and 60 who are not subject to army duty, and it is voluntary for women. The total involved at present is about 250,000. The goal is 625,000.

The civil defense budget averages \$100 million a year — about \$15 for each citizen — which was 5.3 percent of the defense budget last year. The cantons and communities match the federal government's expenditure. The shelter-building project includes 1,000 hospitals and first-aid posts with 72,400 beds.

Each household is equipped with what is referred to as the Red Book, entitled "Civil Defense," a 315-page volume with chapters such as "Free Decision," "Spiritual Defense" and "Struggle or Die."

"When World War II was over we were relieved, convinced that it would never happen again," Mr. Sager said at a seminar. "Then Korea came and some intelligent people decided to think about constructing shelters."

When the first civil defense strategy was approved in 1962 and 1963, it came at the beginning of a building boom. "We were unbelievably lucky," Mr. Sager said. "We were able to require that all new structures — parking garages, apartment buildings, office buildings and homes — include nuclear shelters being constructed."

As weapons became more sophisticated, the Swiss tightened shelter standards. Modern shelters offer protection against nuclear radiation, chemical weapons and near-hits by conventional weapons.

U.S. Reportedly Approves Israel Jet Sale to Ecuador

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has given Israel an unusually swift go-ahead to sell its Kfir jet fighters to Ecuador, the first such approval under a shift from past policy banning the plane's sale to other countries, U.S. and Israeli sources say.

The United States has a veto on the sales because the engines and other equipment are built under U.S. license.

U.S. authorization, withheld under the Carter administration to prevent arms proliferation and protect potential markets for U.S. aircraft, is part of Washington's desire to offset Israeli displeasure at the approval of additional equipment for F-15 fighters being purchased by Saudi Arabia.

The administration pledged a "much more forthcoming" attitude toward Kfir sales as it announced approval of the extra gear for the Saudi F-15s. But the switch also reflects what U.S. and Israeli officials describe as a generally more encouraging attitude toward sales of Israeli arms containing U.S.-made or licensed components.

Review Process

Bureaucrats who normally review such proposals in time-consuming detail at the Defense Department and the State Department apparently had orders from their superiors "to sign off first and review later," he added.

Given that experience, Israeli officials said they expect a favorable response on a pending request to sell the Kfir to another country in which they feel they have a chance, reportedly also in Latin America.

The Kfir, a delta-winged fighter in regular use by the Israeli Air Force, is made by Israel Aircraft Industries, a government-owned corporation. Although praised for its performance, it has never been sold overseas because of the previous U.S. prohibition.

The needle-nosed fighter, patterned after France's Mirage, uses some American electronic equipment and a General Electric J79 jet engine, which, although manufactured in Israel, is made under a U.S. license and is thus subject to U.S. export controls.

Israel had arranged sale of the aircraft to Ecuador four years ago. But in one of its first major decisions on arms controls, the Carter administration vetoed the deal.

The U.S. refusal was based in part on a desire to reduce the flow of arms and avoid an armaments spiral in Latin America. Israelis complained that it also stemmed from reluctance to see U.S. manufacturers lose business. They point out that even under the Reagan administration, the Kfir will be sold only where competitive U.S. airplanes also are allowed to be offered for sale.

In any case, former President Jimmy Carter partly reversed himself last October and permitted Israeli sales pitches — still short of sales approval — to Venezuela and Colombia. His change of heart came after a meeting with American Jewish leaders during his reelection campaign, Israeli sources pointed out.

Earlier this month three British treasure hunters who planned to enter Afghanistan to retrieve Soviet military equipment reportedly were deported from Peshawar.

Diplomats and Western military sources here speculated that some interest may have been created by an article and advertisements in Afghanistan in the magazine Soldier of Fortune.

But the mercenaries are out the only adventure seekers drawn to the war in Afghanistan. Last April an American Army captain still on active duty spent his leave in Peshawar offering advice on tactics to rebel groups. When he was discovered he was deported.

A former New Orleans school teacher named Eva Chute, known in Peshawar as "Airplane Annie," still lives in a local hotel despite her failure to convince rebel leaders that model airplanes she has built and packed with explosives can bring down Soviet helicopter gunships.

Presence of Mercenaries Is Embarrassing Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

some of them have infiltrated into the country again.

One of the mercenaries in Peshawar is David Tomkins, who was part of a British mercenary force that fought briefly in Angola five years in an abortive attempt to prevent a Communist government from coming to power there. That venture was widely believed to have been financed by the U.S. CIA. In a book he later wrote about his activities, Mr. Tomkins described himself as an "ex-coo and professional safeblower."

The two Britons and one American who talked with journalists at the American club here Friday said they were the vanguard of more than 70 mercenaries who planned to fight the Russians.

John Pilgrin, a Briton, said he had fought as a mercenary in West Africa during the 1960s. He asserted that a friend in San Diego would soon supply him with an American-made surface-to-air missile system with which to attack Soviet helicopters gunships. He identified an American, Eugene Trajan Shipley, as the paymaster for the three men.

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U.S. Discloses South Africans' Talks With Aides

WASHINGTON — High-ranking South African intelligence officers met with senior U.S. officials, including Jeane Kirkpatrick, the ambassador to the United Nations, during a controversial visit here this month, State Department officials said Monday. The visit angered the State Department because of Washington's ban on military contacts with South Africa.

The visitors' visas did not name them as military officers and they were asked to leave when their identities were discovered. State Department officials said the South Africans also talked with a member of the National Security Council and a representative of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick was said to have had a private meeting with Gen. P.W. Van der Waerden. The State Department officials said it took place at the Washington offices of the American Security Council. The council, a private conservative group with close ties in the Reagan administration, declined to comment.

The White House said Monday that South Africa's policy of apartheid was repugnant to President Reagan and his administration.

Linkup by Cosmonauts

MOSCOW — A Soviet satellite with two men aboard linked up Monday with the Salyut-6 orbital space station, Tass said. The agency said the two cosmonauts, one of them from Mongolia, left their Soyuz-39 craft a day after its launch and boarded Salyut-6, joining two others who had entered the space station 10 days earlier.



HOOFING IT — Passengers arriving at the Channel Island of Jersey last weekend walked over mats soaked in an antiseptic solution to reduce the risk of spreading foot-and-mouth disease. The Isle of Wight was sealed off from most transport. The contagious livestock disease apparently was brought to the islands by the wind from northern France.

Zia Seeking to Buy Cut-Rate U.S. Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

specific thinking on aid in Pakistan, although it appeared likely that President Zia's martial-law government could get far more money from the more sympathetic Reagan administration than the \$400-million offer from President Carter that was rejected by President Zia as "peanuts" a year ago.

Pakistani sources last week said more than \$2 billion in aid needed to revitalize this country's antiquated armed forces. Some American analysts expect an aid package of perhaps two or three years.

American diplomats here and in Washington have been keeping unusually quiet on the administration's proposals. This is mainly because they feel the United States lost a chance last year to improve relations with Pakistan because most of the plans appeared in the press before the Zia government was told about them.

Pakistan is eager to retain its position in the nonaligned movement and the Islamic world, and it fears this position could be jeopardized by the appearance of too close a relationship with the United States. Nevertheless, its aid needs are immense.

Pakistani sources say unofficially that any military-aid money would likely go for new jet fighters, modern tanks and anti-tank missiles and a sophisticated air defense system for the border with Afghanistan.

Most of Pakistan's present equipment is American. But Islamabad is barred from making more purchases because of its nuclear program, which despite strong denials by the Zia government is believed by American experts to be aimed at building atomic weapons. Even if the Reagan administration persuades Congress to lift the arms ban, there remains the question of which "friends" will supply Pakistan with the cash.

The controlled Pakistani press carried an article earlier this month suggesting that Saudi Arabia would pick up the bill for arms purchases from the United States

and other Western sources. But the Saudi aid for military equipment has been cut off since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

In the interview, Mr. Shahi brought a new idea into the discussion: the request for cut-rate prices for arms bought for Pakistan by its friends. The foreign minister said he felt it would be appropriate for the Reagan administration to allow it to buy arms on the same terms under which Moscow agreed to sell weapons to India, a deal by which \$1.6 billion will bring more than \$6 billion worth of weapons.

That type of deal, Mr. Shahi said, would be "defensible and quite compatible" with Pakistan's nonaligned status.

Reagan Official Condones Aide's Pacifism Charge

WASHINGTON — White House security adviser Richard V. Allen's claim that pacifism is evident in Western Europe is out inconsistent with President Reagan's own views, White House Press Secretary James S. Brady said Monday.

Mr. Allen made his comment on Saturday when he addressed a conference of conservative political groups.

He criticized the left wing of the British Labor Party in particular. Mr. Brady said Mr. Allen was speaking for himself but there was nothing in his remarks to cause the White House to dissociate itself from them.

Salvador Rebels Say U.S. Cleared Talks, Retreated

WASHINGTON — Two Salvadoran opposition leaders say the Reagan administration last month accepted, and then canceled, direct talks with representatives of El Salvador's leftist guerrillas.

Fabio Castillo and Hector Oguel, diplomatic representatives of the insurgents' Democratic Revolutionary Front, said the secret diplomatic effort collapsed Feb. 11 amid U.S. charges of Cuban and Soviet involvement in El Salvador.

Asked whether U.S. officials ever agreed to meet the guerrillas, Don Mathes, a State Department spokesman, said only that there had been "no meeting scheduled."

A State Department official who asked not to be named said insurgent forces were now "floating" stories about canceled meetings as a propaganda ploy.

Belgium Announces 3-Year Plan To Trim Budget, Increase Taxes

BRUSSELS — The Belgian government announced a three-year austerity plan Monday, including budget cuts, tax increases and reduced social security benefits, to bolster the treasury, the economy and the Belgian franc.

The program, decided upon at a Cabinet meeting that lasted past midnight Sunday, includes reductions of 33 billion francs (about \$1 billion) in this year's state budget. The latest spending cuts follow reductions of 37 billion francs earlier this month in the 1.2-trillion-franc budget.

In an effort to tap additional revenue sources, the Cabinet also agreed on a special domestic loan issue and the introduction of commercial advertising on the state-financed radio and television networks. Financial analysts said the loan issue could raise as much as 100 billion francs for capital investment.

In addition, higher taxes will be levied on upper income brackets, and the government will intensify its fight against tax evasion. The cuts in social security benefits will include reductions in pensions and

family allowances for those at high income levels.

The deficit in this year's budget was estimated at 180 billion francs before Monday's announcement. Under the austerity program, the deficit is to be pared to 120 billion francs.

The projected budget cuts total 100 billion francs over three years. Among the sectors affected are education, the Parliament, regional bodies, public works and defense. The number of state employees will be reduced.

The program is intended in part to increase confidence in the Belgian franc, which became the weakest currency in the European Monetary System with the 6-percent devaluation in the Italian lira Sunday night.

The Belgian government has made an energetic and very important effort, Premier Wilfried Martens said after the Cabinet meeting. "I am sure our decisions will be understood and appreciated by our Common Market partners."

Mr. Martens left later Monday for a Common Market summit in Maastricht, the Netherlands.

Ford, as Reagan Envoy, Reassures China on Ties

PEKING — Former President Gerald R. Ford on Monday delivered President Reagan's personal reassurance on the "continuing relationship" between China and the United States to Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Ford, arriving at a time of unease about Mr. Reagan's earlier support for the government in Taiwan, spent about two hours with Mr. Deng, considered the most powerful Chinese leader, and later met for 30 minutes with Premier Zhao Ziyang.

"I gave Deng Xiaoping the message that President Reagan had requested," Mr. Ford said, "which was one of very best wishes and one of reassurance of the continuing relationship between the United States and the People's Republic."

Mr. Ford, visiting at China's invitation, said his meetings with the Chinese leaders had "been very, very enlightening and interesting and very constructive."

His meeting with Mr. Deng and Mr. Reagan's meeting last week with the Chinese ambassador to the United States were apparently a concerted effort by the administration to allay concern over U.S. policy on Taiwan, which China considers part of its territory.

Mr. Reagan's election campaign pledge to upgrade relations with

Taiwan and the possibility of sale of F-16 fighter jets to Taipei government had strained U.S.-China relations.

Mr. Deng warmly welcomed Mr. Ford into the Great Hall of the People for the talk, and he in bantered about their last meeting in 1975, when Mr. Ford was president.

Mr. Deng, vice chairman of Communist Party, recalled his on-site at the time to complete the process of normalizing relations with the United States.

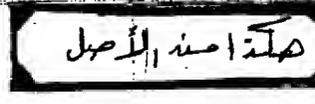
"Unfortunately I was last struck down by the Gang of Four," Mr. Deng remarked before he was released by Mr. Ford, who was feuded by Jimmy Carter in 1976 election, noted that he, too, was driven from office.

The Chinese treated Mr. Ford with top priority. Foreign Minister Huang Hua met with Mr. Ford just hours after the former president arrived Sunday.

"There is no reason why Sino-U.S. relations should not develop still further," Mr. Huang said at banquet for Mr. Ford.

16 Killed in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE — Yugoslav officials said Monday that the death toll has risen to 16 after the collision Sunday of a wall alongside railroad track that hit a train.



Vietnam Nurses Reveal Emotional Scars

Women War Veterans Show Signs of Delayed Stress Syndrome

By Georgia Dulica
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the spring of 1968, Miss Van Devanter, a nurse in a military hospital in West Islip, N.Y., began to hear screams. At first she thought she was hearing the screams of a patient in the central highlands of Vietnam. It was the sound of a red-alert siren signaling rocket and mortar attacks.

Miss Van Devanter had been back from Vietnam for eight years before her first flashback. Until then she saw no connection between her war experiences and the profound depression of her civilian life. She knew only that she was drinking heavily and crying continually and had been unable to hold a job or form a close relationship with a man.

Mental health workers in the Veterans Administration's readjustment counseling program for Vietnam veterans hear stories like this every day. The difference is that now women are telling them, too.

Like the men who came for treatment when the first centers began operating in 1980, many of the women are said to be suffering from the disorder known as delayed stress syndrome. They are experiencing the same feelings of depression, anxiety, guilt and alienation, the same painful flashbacks.

Study Confirms Problems of Veterans

Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Six years after Vietnam War, the government's principal study of the war's effects on the lives of Vietnam veterans has concluded that they are plagued by significantly more emotional, social, educational and job-related problems than those who were not in battle.

Conducted by the Center for Policy Research and the City University of New York, the study recommended the extension of the GI Bill for veterans' educational and training benefits and a range of programs to help veterans get jobs and cope with medical and psychological problems.

The Reagan administration, as part of its budget-cutting proposals, has sought to end a variety of veterans' programs, including \$12 million for 90 outreach centers where Vietnam veterans may obtain psychological counseling and other help. The centers were virtually the only feature to survive congressional action on a major veterans' bill in 1979.

As a regional director of the counseling program, Mr. Meshad has treated more than 200 women who served in Vietnam. He dismisses the argument advanced by some that their war stress was far less severe than that of men because they did not see combat.

Other legal issues involving such arrangements, such as the surrogate's right to accept a fee for her services, are already before courts in other states. But the Pasadena case appears to be the first time a surrogate mother has backed out of a deal and been legally challenged.

The study's conclusions were applauded Sunday night by Robert Muller, executive director of Vietnam Veterans of America, the largest organization of Vietnam veterans. "It finally provides an absolutely clear mandate for programs to be developed to meet the continuing needs that Vietnam veterans have that result directly from their military service," he said.

Why are they speaking out now, six years after the fall of Saigon? Mr. Meshad and other counselors give most of the credit to Miss Van Devanter.

Seven months ago, the 33-year-old former surgical nurse, who has a bachelor's degree in psychology, went through the counseling program, a process known as "walking through Vietnam." Since then she has visited scores of storefront centers, training counselors there to deal with the special needs of women and urging veterans in these communities to speak out.

NEW ORLEANS Sonesta Style



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Women Groups Join Men In Opposing All-Male Draft

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The case against the all-male military draft was brought by men on the ground that being singled out for compulsory service violated their rights to equal protection. But a number of women's groups have filed briefs with the Supreme Court arguing that the all-male draft also violates the constitutional rights of women.

As head of the women's project of the Vietnam Veterans of America, Miss Van Devanter also is trying to raise funds for a comprehensive study of the issues unique to women who are veterans of Vietnam.

To date, she has received a \$5,000 grant from the Playboy Foundation, and she said, "I've been turned down by some of the best foundations in the country, including the Ms. Foundation. We are just not a very popular cause."

Feminist groups did not participate in the lower court proceedings, and for many the issue posed a dilemma. Many of the groups, including the National Organization for Women, which calls itself the largest feminist organization in the world, were opposed to any draft. The notion that the proposed Equal Rights Amendment might require that women fight alongside men has long been resisted by opponents of the amendment, a fact that injected political risk to any focus of attention on the issue.

That is not the view of a group of 16 women, all from the ages of 18 to 26, and presumably vulnerable to a draft, who have filed a brief as friends of the court asking the justices to reverse the lower court decision and declare the male-only draft unconstitutional.

Mr. Rowland, who heads the London-based Lorho conglomerate, made the move after Trade Secretary John Birtin announced on Friday that Lorho had bid for the Sunday paper would have to be screened by the government-sponsored Monopolies Commission because the company already owned Scottish newspapers.

On the other hand, as Eleanor Smeal, president of NOW, observed the other day, when she lobbied state legislators in behalf of the ERA, male legislators frequently say to her, "When you women fight in a war, then we'll talk about equal rights."

The exclusion of women, they say, is justified by "legitimate gender-related concerns." Military service can disrupt a woman's plans to have children and is likely to "impose an unacceptable strain on the family unit," they add.

Mr. Rowland said that since he was now personally buying the paper, rather than Lorho, he felt any reference to the Monopolies Commission was unnecessary.

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PROTEST MARCH — Children carried signs and crosses for the 22 children murdered or missing in Atlanta during a weekend march in a New Orleans suburb to protest the killings. A similar march, led by the mothers of two of the Atlanta children, was held in Miami's Liberty City.

Americans Now Minority On U.S.-Foreign Flights

By Carol Shifrin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign travelers flying to the United States outnumbered Americans flying to foreign destinations last year for the first time.

The U.S. citizen share of airline passenger traffic between the United States and other countries fell to 48 percent in 1980 from 52 percent in 1979, according to statistics released by the Department of Transportation.

Total passenger traffic between the United States and other countries continued to grow last year, rising almost 6 percent to 39.5 million passengers, but the number of American citizens traveling was down 2 percent while travel by foreigners to the United States was up almost 15 percent.

The U.S. citizen share of the U.S.-international air travel market has been declining steadily over the last few years. In 1977, U.S. citizens still made up 58 percent of the total traffic between the United States and foreign destinations; this dropped to 56 percent in 1978.

Widened Dollar
A major factor in the change has been the weakness of the dollar relative to other world currencies over the last few years — although that may be changing. As a result, words such as "bargain" have been banded about in the United States by foreign visitors who found prices for hotels, food and clothing lower than in their home countries.

The U.S. government policy of promoting international aviation competition also is believed to have played a part in increasing the availability of low-fare air travel to the United States.

One factor in the decline in U.S. citizens' travel abroad probably is the economic downturn in the United States, which has depleted the resources of some would-be travelers.

While the U.S. citizens' share of

U.S. Case Tests Right Of Surrogate Mother To Keep Her Infant

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

PASADENA, Calif. — A court here is testing, apparently for the first time in the United States, the right of a surrogate mother to back out of one of the increasingly popular baby-by-contract deals.

Denise L. Thrane, of Arcadia, Calif., volunteered to bear a child for an infertile New York couple. But after she was artificially inseminated with sperm from the husband, James Noyes, and became pregnant, she changed her mind and decided to keep the baby. Now the Noyeses are in court contesting her right to do that.

Attorneys throughout the United States have reported hundreds of childless couples resorting to artificial insemination of surrogate mothers as an alternative to adoption when the wife has been unable to conceive.

Other legal issues involving such arrangements, such as the surrogate's right to accept a fee for her services, are already before courts in other states. But the Pasadena case appears to be the first time a surrogate mother has backed out of a deal and been legally challenged.

"She's going to breast-feed that child," said Stanley Springer, attorney for Mrs. Thrane, described as a widow in her 20s and mother of three, "and they want to wrest it away."

He said he intends to proceed slowly and to decide the case "in the best interests of the child," although the state legislature and ultimately society will have to contend with the issues it raises. "Unmarried natural fathers now have equal rights, as I understand it. But they've always become fathers in the customary way. This fellow became a father in New York. Does society want to treat him the same ...?"

The Noyeses apparently also are asking that the infant be placed in foster care with visiting rights for them until the case is decided and that they be allowed visiting rights even if they are denied custody.

The exact nature of the contract between Mrs. Thrane and the Noyeses is uncertain, Mr. Springer said. He said the New York couple claim they have Mrs. Thrane's written permission to take the child, but that issue, Mr. Springer said, probably will be argued in court.

Lawyers familiar with family law said it was very unlikely that the Noyeses could win legal rights to the child once it is born, even if there was a signed contract. U.S. and common law give unusual weight to the rights of a natural

mother, particularly if she decides to keep the child before any adoption papers are signed.

Have Never Met
The Los Angeles Times quoted Mrs. Noyes as saying, "We wish we could tell you what hell she's put us through." The Noyeses and Mrs. Thrane have not met but have spoken on the phone and corresponded.

Judge Olson, acknowledging that he is in a quandary over the uncharted legal waters ahead, is uneasy in his role of modern-day Solomon. On Friday, he granted one of the Noyeses' requests and ordered that blood tests to determine paternity be done as soon as the child's pediatrician approves. He ruled to allow Mrs. Thrane to name her baby. But he deferred any decision on custody and foster care.

16 African States In Pollution Pact

The Associated Press

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Representatives of 16 West African states approved a treaty Monday to protect their coastline and coastal waters from pollution.

During a conference sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program, they also agreed to cooperate in emergencies such as spills of oil or toxic chemicals and approved a "right of hot pursuit" resolution.

Oil tankers flushing out their tanks in the territorial waters of the countries stretching from Mauritania to South-West Africa are a principal source of visible pollution. The resolution allows naval vessels of one country to give chase to offending tankers in another country's waters.

The resolution allows naval vessels of one country to give chase to offending tankers in another country's waters.

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR THE CLASSIC SCOTCH WHISKY IN JAPAN?



"Johnnie Walker o ippai kudasai." "Kampai!"

Thoughtless Signal to Allies

Suppose President Reagan's national security adviser, Richard Allen, was right about what he said to the National Conservative Political Action Committee on Saturday: That there is a "grave economic crisis" in Western Europe because of "deficit spending and uncontrollable social programs" and that "outright pacifist sentiments" are being expressed and the "contemptible" slogan "better Red than dead" is once again being heard. The question still remains, why did he say it? More precisely, why did Mr. Allen say it, as opposed to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the president's designated spokesman on foreign policy? And who was his real audience? The Western Europeans he was criticizing, or the hardline, anti-Soviet America firsters to whom he was speaking? And was he speaking on his own, or with the full authority of the White House? Is it possible that Mr. Reagan is developing a good cop, bad cop strategy aimed at pressuring the allies with Mr. Allen as the heavy and Mr. Haig playing the nice guy?

Mr. Allen has until now been a good soldier. He has dutifully accepted the low-profile, behind-the-scenes coordinating role assigned to the national security adviser in the Reagan administration, in contrast with the dominating role played by Henry Kissinger in the Nixon and Ford administrations and the contentious one played by Zbigniew Brzezinski in the Carter administration. But he is close to the president, unlike the National Security Council's Soviet specialist, Richard Pipes, who spoke to a reporter last week about the inevitability of war if the So-

viet Union didn't renounce Communism, the death of detente and the susceptibility to Soviet persuasion of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. And his words did not betray his known views. Still it makes little sense to spray one's closest democratic allies with verbal buckshot while at the same time coying up to less important authoritarian governments like those of South Africa and Argentina.

As for the substance of Mr. Allen's complaint, social costs and deficits are too high in many Western European countries. And the fear of creeping neutrality is legitimate. But there was a lack of temperance in the national security adviser's remarks. "Grave economic crisis" is overstatement. And dredging up the old cliché "better Red than dead" is demagoguery. Doing it in public before NCPAC, a red-baiting money machine for the conservative cause, is just plain crude. There was a crudeness, too, about Mr. Allen's remarks on South Africa and China. He once again displayed this administration's lack of sensitivity to the feelings of black African countries, some of which are strategically important. He also hinted strongly that there were good prospects for a military relationship between Peking and Washington. One can't help but wonder if any deeper thought has gone into that than the supposition that it will scare the Russians.

Crudeness has its place in diplomacy. But the reasoning behind it must be subtle. There are few signs of nuance or sophistication here.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Nonviolence in Poland

The more you think of it, the more astonishing it is that until just the other day there had apparently been no violence in Poland in the seven months since the workers' movement flowered last August in Gdansk. A thousand times, tempers must have been so frayed and the stakes must have seemed so high that one side or the other could easily have taken a step that would have ended in a bloody confrontation. Such has been the restraint and discipline on both sides, however, that this emotion-laden struggle for power in Poland has been conducted in a nonviolent style. The workers have been careful to deny the government pretexts to bring its police powers to bear.

The government has wisely refrained from provoking forceful showdowns; though some officials must have been sorely tempted, others must have realized that the ultimate bankruptcy of a party claiming to rule in the name of the workers is to do violence to them. The Polish revolution has to be recorded as one of the great passages of nonviolent change — so far.

Precisely here lies the ominous importance of the incident that took place in Bydgoszcz, a city midway between Warsaw and Gdansk, last Thursday evening. The known details are obscure, but apparently the police came out swinging and some Solidarity members and sympathizers ended up with broken heads.

Instantly, it appears, Solidarity knew it had another national crisis on its hands, and it started to unsheathe the major weapon the workers' movement has available to it, a strike. It did this notwithstanding its pledge last month to give the new premier the initial 90-day strike-free period he had sought. Instantly, too, the government knew it had a crisis on its hands, and moved to distance itself from whatever the "local" authorities had done in Bydgoszcz. By Sunday, high-level government union talks had begun, the evident short-term purpose being to calm the situation down and the apparent long-term purpose being to work out arrangements, or

at least procedures of consultation, to prevent similar incidents in the future.

It was a clear demonstration of the workings of the two-party system that has come to be a reality in Poland since August. The Communist Party-led government cannot rule without the workers; it must consult them to make the economy work, and it must now consult with them on the terms, on which the state defines and administers the law.

The Catholic Church, meanwhile, has emerged as a guarantor of the new system. Cardinal Wysynski, using the church's easy access to the national media, on Sunday urged caution on the authorities and patience on the people. These are the difficult and mutual obligations that the new order requires.

It is high drama but, of course, the denouement is unknown. Each new crisis that hits Poland tests the strength of its new system seemingly to the limit. Each time a crisis is survived, it adds experience, confidence and resiliency to the revolution, gives it duration, confirms the evident fact that the Poles are competent to handle their own affairs and in that way diminishes the grounds on which the Soviet Union could claim a right to intervene.

At the same time, each time a crisis is survived it contributes to a cumulative brooding sense in Poland that the convulsions and shocks of the revolution are virtually unending. This is a factor of fatigue and debilitation. Each such crisis, moreover, customarily ends in at least a partial victory for Solidarity. This may be where justice lies, but it is also where danger lies. "I told [the premier] Solidarity did not want strikes because we do not wish to finish each other off," Lech Walesa said on Saturday in an exact and typically blunt allusion to the dependent relationship that has come to exist between the two sides in Poland.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Natural Gas Weapon

The West German economics minister must be decisively contradicted when he presents the fatal natural gas-pipe deal — cheap West German money and good West German steel pipes for Soviet natural gas in five years — as normal at home and risk-free in the United States.

The skepticism of the U.S. government is justified, and the West German illusions, above all at the banks and in the steel industry, is frightening.

The minister errs the most when he claims that the agreement is the affair of these banks and firms; it matters to all citizens. It does not concern the security of the credits and not only the security of an admittedly

high number of jobs, but involves a general security risk.

— From *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

Iran's Army Back in Arena

For the first time since the Iranian revolution the army is back in the arena. The "guard unit" (of picked regular soldiers that has been assigned to guard the president) is a signal that the army regards Abdolbassan Bani-Sadr as their man and that they intend to look after him. The long-term implications of a military re-entry into politics could, of course, be ominous. If the worst should eventually come to pass, much of the blame will attach, however, to the failure of the new Iran to achieve even a limited consensus on its plans and purposes.

— From *The Guardian (London)*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 24, 1906

NEW YORK — A letter to the editor of the Herald reads: "We come to America to learn lessons. We study your methods in business, pleasure, dress, locomotion, and what do you do for us? You build us libraries that are a tax on the already overburdened citizen. You debase Scottish youth who used to live sparsely, to scrape together fees for a university course. You buy up our national relics. You set us examples of luxurious living in hotels. In short, you are rapidly Americanizing Old England. Keep your wealthy men employed, and if they must advertise themselves and their dollars, get them to return a few to the workers who sweated to make their fortunes. — Traveling Briton."

Fifty Years Ago

March 24, 1931

PARIS — Charles Spencer Chaplin, whom the whole world knows through the medium of the motion-picture as a clown, as a wistful, lovable tramp, was wined and dined and toasted yesterday by some of the most exclusive personages of all France. He was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Aristide Briand, minister of foreign affairs, at the Quai d'Orsay. The comedian left last night with the Duke and Duchess of Westminster for the Pas-de-Calais Department, to hunt wild boar on the duke's estate. While coming up on the train from Venice, Mr. Chaplin met the duke and duchess, who came to Paris with a party of friends in a special car. The invitation to go hunting was extended then.



On West German Youth Revolt

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — For those with long memories, the riots and demonstrations that have shaken West German cities for the past two months have a hauntingly familiar ring.

Shades of the youth rebellion of the late 1960s? The similarities are certainly striking. But then, too, so are those to what has been called hereabouts the "Dutch" and the "Swiss" disease — an allusion to the troubles that have plagued Amsterdam and Zurich.

But by any label or description, what has been transpiring almost every weekend in West Berlin, Frankfurt, Hanover, Freiburg, Göttingen, Munich and Nuernberg, not to even mention the marshes near the Brokdorf nuclear power plant, is something no one in West Germany anticipated: a new generational clash.

It has taken everybody by surprise, because it was assumed that the young of the 1980s, in contrast to those of the late 1960s and early 1970s, would be West Germany's "silent generation." The issues are different, of course, even if the reaction of some politicians, notably Bavaria's Franz-Josef Strauss, are not.

In the 1960s, West Germany's young rebelled against the country's ossification and inability to reform, its political hypocrisy, and its hardened social and intellectual arteries. The rebels represented the first post-war generation, chafing under the stigma of their parents' commissions and omissions.

Their villains were the shah of Iran, the United States for its involvement in Vietnam, and powerful press lords. Their heroes were Marx, Mao and Marcuse. They not only believed that a new and better society was critically needed, but that they had the formulas for building it.

Some saw fulfillment of their dreams in formation of the left-liberal government coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP) in 1969. Those who did not opted for what became known as "a long march through the institutions" of government to change society from within. A tiny minority began waging a terrorist campaign intended to provoke the state into revealing what they believed to be its true colors. The trauma they inflicted lingers on.

Today's revolt has little if anything in common with any of that, despite Mr. Strauss's injudicious claims in the contrary.

It is an outburst of frustration against the promise of reforms unfulfilled, against consumerism, against economic growth for the sake of growth.

The issues on which thousands have gone on the streets in recent months are specifically: nuclear power, environmental pollution, the lack of "human warmth" in West German society, and, most important, the critical housing shortage which affects the less affluent young in particular.

Decent housing, an end to real estate speculation that has turned

the districts of many cities into deliberate slums, and a halt to mindless urban renewal which destroys the character and traditions of neighborhoods — those are the principal slogans behind which the young have rallied.

In Munich, for example, 70,000 new apartments would have to be built just to give everybody a roof over his head. In West Berlin, there are 60,000 applicants for reasonably priced apartments. Yet, in every West German city hundreds of buildings stand empty or are being left to decay purposely so they can be razed to make room for more lucrative office structures or condominiums.

Squatters

This has led to spontaneous youth action which goes by the tongue-twisting and virtually untranslatable slogan of *Instandsetzung und Besetzen*, what it means is squatting and renovating.

In practice, groups of young people, many of them students and the majority adherents of commune-style living, have simply occupied empty old houses, renovated and repaired them. They live in them until ultimately, as is usually the case, the owner — sometimes that is the city administration — calls police to evict them.

In West Berlin, at last count, some 114 buildings were thus occupied by several thousand members of "The Squatter Scene."

In Munich, on the other hand, the Communists had infiltrated the South Vietnamese regime as well as the U.S. mission. Now back in Saigon, as this city was formerly called, I have been able to confirm those suspicions.

More dramatically, I have learned that these Communist agents included close Vietnamese acquaintances — not only trusted by me but also by U.S. officials, who relied heavily on their cooperation without knowing their true identity.

This duplicity is not surprising. In a civil war without front lines, friend and foe are difficult to distinguish.

Dynamic Figure

Consider, for example, the case of Col. Phan Ngoc Thao, who until his death was one of the most dynamic and brilliant figures in the Saigon regime's crusade against Communism. In reality, Col. Thao was a key Communist operative all along. His remains were recently transferred to the Patriots' Cemetery here, but his past role has not been made public, presumably because the present Vietnamese authorities fear reprisals against his widow, who currently lives in Texas.

Born into a wealthy Catholic family, Col. Thao attended French schools in Saigon. But like many Vietnamese intellectuals, humiliated under French colonialism, he joined the Communist-led Viet Minh struggling for independence against France.

When the Geneva accords partitioned Vietnam in 1954, he "rallied" to the Saigon government then being formed by Ngo Dinh Diem. As a Communist defector, he persuaded President Diem that he knew how to fight Communists, and his influence soared.

In the late 1950s, he urged Pres-

Backing Argentina: 96 Accomplice to Terror

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Gen. Roberto Viola, Argentina's president-designate, has just visited Washington. By the warm welcome it gave him the Reagan administration dramatically underlined its new human rights policy. That is to condemn "totalitarian" Communist regimes but avoid criticizing "authoritarian" governments of the right.

What does that political-science term "authoritarian" mean in practice? Argentina offers a case study of what it can mean. During the last five years thousands of Argentines have been taken away by soldiers or police and disappeared forever. One who survived calls this up from his memory:

"When you're arrested and your initial interrogation is over, you're given the impression that you're being taken away to some lovely farm camp. Then the prisoners start to see, as I saw when I was arrested, policemen wearing Nazi emblems and walls with swastikas prominently displayed.

There are a lot of things that are new and horrific in the Argentine terror, things that put it on a level with the Nazis in every way except sheer numbers. One is the disappearance of children and the horrible things they have done to children.

Saved by Protest

Then there is this grotesque fact that the bodies do not appear. This is a very important thing in any civilization, part of human psychology. Depriving someone of a plot of earth they can go to is incredibly cruel and quite beyond me to understand.

Those statements were made in a quiet English voice. They came from Robert Cox, a British-born journalist who lived in Argentina for 20 years and became editor of the Buenos Aires Herald. He was arrested in 1977 and thinks he would have "disappeared" if the British ambassador had not immediately protested. In 1979 unspecified notes threatened his family with death. Mr. Cox, his wife and five children left.

Mr. Cox is now a Nieman Fellow at Harvard. He has not crusaded against the Argentine government. He still loves Argentina and wants to go back. But he finally expressed his feelings on what has happened there in an interview with Stephen Kinzer of the Boston Globe. It is that interview that I quote.

"The way people respond to this situation is to deny it," Mr. Cox said. "The government simply dismisses the protests and hides behind cruel remarks about people who are 'absent for good.'"

"I remember the absolute pain I felt when I realized what was happening and nobody would believe me or talk to me about it. They thought I was crazy. It was waking up in the morning and finding that

one has been transformed into a beetle.

"To this day, very few people in Argentina know what has happened. Very few people care. When their next-door neighbor is carrying off, they make up some exciting story they pretend it's not happening — a fratricidal civil war, for example."

Reluctant to Believe

Mr. Cox himself was reluctant to believe the truth about the work of the urban guerrilla campaign that led to the right-wing terror, rising in Argentina and the military "takeover" in 1976. Then the disappearances began.

"I myself went on believing and in government explanations for Paul long time because I so much wanted to believe them. I tried to convince myself that the whole problem was that the good guys in government to whom we were appealed at what was happening were temporary powerless to stop it. But the opportunities for moderates to clean up have been so many that after a while an honest person has to stop making excuses for them."

There is still hope for Argentine, Mr. Cox said — if the truth is told. "The first thing is to face up to what has happened, and then we can get rid of the criminal elements responsible." He expressed skepticism for Viola, who has said in the past that he will publish a book on the subject. "If he will only allow the story to be told," Mr. Cox said, "that will be a great step forward."

Laughing at U.S.

But it is quite a different France in Mr. Cox's view for the United States to embrace the Argentine government. "The government, I think it has brought the United States around to its point of view," Mr. Cox said. "Many of these officials in Argentina are laughing at the United States. These are genuine neo-fascists who think the outcome of World War II was a great mistake. Hitler is not considered even morally reprehensible the kind of people who conduct these operations."

Mr. Cox's deeply convinced words carry a lesson for U.S. human rights policy. The attempt to distinguish merely "authoritarian" regimes is pseudo-academic rubbish. There is a fair argument for coexisting with governments that improve instead of denounce themselves. But there is no case for the United States to look as if it is whitewashing the official terror, and that has existed in Argentina, or Russia? Mr. Cox asked, "What are you going to tell Soviet dissidents get much comfort from abroad, but they are treated anywhere near as brutal as prisoners in Argentina. Why do you support this, you are angry at a complicity to terror."

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Vietnam Duplicity Considered

By Stanley Karnow

HO CHI MINH CITY

As a reporter here during the Vietnam war, I suspected that the Communists had infiltrated the South Vietnamese regime as well as the U.S. mission. Now back in Saigon, as this city was formerly called, I have been able to confirm those suspicions.

More dramatically, I have learned that these Communist agents included close Vietnamese acquaintances — not only trusted by me but also by U.S. officials, who relied heavily on their cooperation without knowing their true identity.

This duplicity is not surprising. In a civil war without front lines, friend and foe are difficult to distinguish.

Consider, for example, the case of Col. Phan Ngoc Thao, who until his death was one of the most dynamic and brilliant figures in the Saigon regime's crusade against Communism.

In reality, Col. Thao was a key Communist operative all along. His remains were recently transferred to the Patriots' Cemetery here, but his past role has not been made public, presumably because the present Vietnamese authorities fear reprisals against his widow, who currently lives in Texas.

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In the late 1950s, he urged Pres-

ident Diem to construct "agro-villages," enclosures into which peasants were forcibly corralled in order to get them off from the Viet Cong. He later organized the "strategic hamlet" program, which had a similar aim.

Devious Devices

But both schemes, enthusiastically funded by the United States, were actually devious devices. Or as one of Col. Thao's old comrades told me: "His purpose was to antagonize peasants and alienate them from the Diem regime, and it worked."

When I first met Col. Thao in 1961, he was chief of Ben Tre province, a Communist bastion south of Saigon. He seemed to have gained control over the area. I wrote an article praising his skill at counterinsurgency. Others, among them columnist Joseph Alsop, turned him into a celebrity.

In fact, as a former Viet Cong leader here disclosed to me, Col. Thao and the Communists in Ben Tre had reached a covert understanding to make "peace" with the look good. "In that way," the Viet Cong leader explained, "we could build up our strength without being molested."

One of Col. Thao's most important dupes during the early 1960s was Dr. Tran Kim Tuyen, the boss of Diem's secret police, whose organization had been created by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. In more than one instance, Thao got Dr. Tuyen to release Viet Cong suspects.

Different Objectives

In 1963, an internal opposition to President Diem mounted. Col. Thao and Dr. Tuyen conspired to oust the regime. Their objectives differed, however.

Dr. Tuyen, a fierce anti-Communist now living in England, wanted a government that would wage the war more effectively. Col.

Thao, in contrast, was maneuvering to install a junta of colonels that would negotiate a deal with the Communists.

A group of generals ultimately staged the coup in which President Diem was assassinated. The morning after, I recall, Col. Thao warned me to expect another coup by colonels under his direction. His plan, a Communist source here says, was to make South Vietnam neutral prior to its eventual reunification with the North.

Col. Thao's counter-coup failed, but his ostensible Communist connections never surfaced. On the contrary, his credentials were still so clean that he was assigned to the South Vietnamese Embassy in Washington, where he could conveniently monitor U.S. activities.

Returning to Saigon in 1965, he resumed his plotting, now against the regime headed by Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen Cao Ky. This time, though, his luck ran out.

Betrayed

Tracked down by President Thieu, he was betrayed by a Catholic priest and captured. President Thieu, ironically convinced that he was working for the CIA, had him tortured horribly. Col. Thao died without divulging his real identity. His torturer, President Thieu's special police chief, is alive and well in the United States.

There are other cases, like that of my friend Pham Xuan An, who worked as a full-fledged correspondent for Time magazine in Saigon, an unusual position for a Vietnamese journalist.

He also furnished the U.S. Embassy with inside information — perhaps it was "disinformation" — for he was really a Communist agent, and he is now a senior official in the administration here. Attempts to see him have been fruitless.

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مكتبة الجليل

Madagascar's Marxist President Moves Cautiously to Improve Ties With West

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar — "I'm glad you have come. You can clear up some misconceptions about us."

Well, that we are bloody Communists and that we are a commensal of some countries," those were the opening words of a recent visitor by a senior official in an island nation where journalists were not welcome a year ago. It was another that Madagascar — closely associated with the Soviet Union — President Didier Ratsiraka, a 51-year-old, came to power six years ago in a coup. He is making a cautious attempt to improve its relations with the West, especially the United States, without damaging its ties with the Soviet Union.

But last year, Madagascar sent out signals that the strained relations could be eased. The two governments resolved the impasse over the satellite station. Mr. Ratsiraka indicated he would welcome a U.S. ambassador; one was sent in October. American companies were invited to bid for oil exploration rights and some did. An American citizen serving a five-year sentence in a Malagasy prison for illegal entry into the country was freed in October as a gesture of good will, Mr. Ratsiraka said in a recent interview.

Some analysts say Madagascar's motive in improving relations is to get help for its ailing economy. Although the United States is the largest customer of the island's agricultural and mineral exports, few U.S. companies have invested here, deterred by a requirement that the government have 51 percent control.

The government would like more investment. "The U.S. does a lot of business with Socialist countries, why not with us?" asked one Malagasy official.

Mr. Ratsiraka views global affairs through Soviet-tinted glasses. He is calling for the Indian Ocean to be declared a "zone of peace," a concept Moscow is pushing and Washington calls "prematuration." Madagascar refused to join a UN majority in condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Jabbing at an atlas opened to a map of the world that he had laid on his desk, Mr. Ratsiraka argued that the Russians felt encircled by pro-Western countries and went into Afghanistan because they believed the West was trying to destabilize it.

But there are hints that Madagascar's position on this issue is more a result of a sense of duty and "Socialist solidarity" than of approval. One Malagasy close to the government and familiar with its thinking acknowledged, "We don't think [the intervention] was a good way to advance Socialism."

For all his sympathy with Soviet foreign policy positions, however, Mr. Ratsiraka has not allowed the Soviet Navy to use Diego-Suarez, a situation he says will continue.

"I have said in all my speeches that Madagascar is probably the only really nonaligned country. No military battleships can come here. Theoretically I am ideologically closer to the Soviet Union than to the Americans, I admit it. But this question is a strategic question, not an ideological one."

Mr. Ratsiraka, who is proud of the fact he is an honorary citizen of New Orleans, still appears wary of the United States despite the recent improvement in relations.

He insisted that the CIA had a hand in recent rioting in his country, and when asked if he thought relations with Washington had improved, he replied, "Well, the American ambassador is trying to improve them. The Americans had an anti-Madagascar policy. They voted against us in all international forums. The Russians were not so why do you want me to vote for the U.S. on Afghanistan?"

"I have done all I can now," he added. "The ball is in the Americans' court."

The tentative rapprochement with Washington may also be an effort on Mr. Ratsiraka's part to reinforce his nonaligned status and to counterbalance the Soviet presence in Madagascar, according to some observers.

There are 300 Soviet military personnel on Madagascar, according to Pentagon estimates. Some North Koreans and Cubans also are being trained at the national army. The Russians have sold tanks, helicopters and 12 MiG-21s to the armed forces and extended a \$22-million loan for development projects. A thousand students from Madagascar are studying in the Soviet Union.

Natural Harbor

Sometimes called "the great air carrier in the Indian Ocean," an island with a population of 7.5 million also has one of the world's best and most natural harbors, Diego-Suarez on its northern

between there and the African continent 230 miles away, supercharges the Mozambique channel on their way from the United States to Europe and the United Kingdom.

When Mr. Ratsiraka emerged from a coup in the country's capital in 1975, he borrowed a lot from the volumes of his former colonial master, de Gaulle, and initiated an "all-points" foreign policy. For the first time, Madagascar opened its doors to the United States and its allies.

Simultaneously, relations with the United States deteriorated. An American ambassador left in 1976 and was not replaced for five years. A U.S. satellite tracking station

was closed and in 1976 three U.S. Embassy officials were expelled, charged with inciting student demonstrations.

reached the stage when women can spot each other and say, "Oh, you're wearing a three-year-old Armani."

The former tailor has come a long way since his famous unstructured blazer put him into fashion orbit. In this collection, he offers new shapes, new proportions and a new palette. On the whole his new silhouette is much softer, and, for the first time, sevier. His cuffed shorts (Armani hates skirts) have given way to rounded culottes that look like inverted calliopes. Cut away on the sides, they reveal a good deal of leg camouflaged by opaque tights. The jacket is Armani's classic: collarless, pared-down, short and softly fitted, with gently arched shoulders.

His most interesting new shapes are low-belted mini-tunics over long, colored-tights-clad legs — a look already being worn by Milan girls — and a non-coat coat, really more of a wrap. A short poncho with sleeves, it is casual, comfortable and good-looking in a bulky, dramatic way.

In this collection, he has no less than 100 different fabrics. "And I mean different," he said, "not the same fabric in five different shades. A color a shade too strong can ruin the whole equilibrium." He works from tiny swatches at his desk, and knows the results only when the finished garment comes in from the factory. He must be pretty good at what he is doing: "I only had to eliminate two outfits."

Armani is also clever, because though only young women can buy his whole look, older women can make do with his jackets — and still get the feeling.



Armani's velvet and satin samurai evening outfit.

Japanese Touches Highlight Armani

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Milan is bubbling with fashion suspense as international buyers and journalists pull into town for the new fall-winter ready-to-wear collections unfolding this week.

It already looks like a good season for Milan designers, who in a few short years have managed to cut a handsome niche for themselves.

The game had barely begun when it became obvious that Giorgio Armani was the star. Time magazine is doing a story on Milan fashions, with the focus on Armani. John Fairchild, the publisher of Women's Wear Daily, came early last week to sit through the last-minute, late-night rehearsals for Armani's preview and to share sandwiches with the crew. A new Armani boutique, on Paris' prestigious Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, is on the horizon. His first perfume, simply called Armani, will be out in the spring of 1982. And his preview showing Saturday made it clear that it will be a winning season for Armani.

Another designer who is shaping up well is Gianni Versace, whose Renaissance collection has a strong, modern look about it as well as a soft, romantic, pre-Raphaelite feeling. Versace has captured Richard Avedon to do his publicity campaign. Avedon will make the publicity campaign a tribute to Italian workers, whose workmanship is not to be underestimated as a key to the beauty of Italian clothes.

"Purity, Simplicity"

While Versace is Renaissance, Armani goes decidedly Japanese. The result of a recent first trip to Tokyo, "I tried to retain only the basic essence, the purity, the simplicity of the kimono," he said after the show.

But there was no end of Japanese touches — kimono lapels, obi belts, bamboo prints and color combinations such as black and white mixed with lacquer red and black with a strong cobalt blue. For the first time, Armani also tackled evening wear with success. His samurai costumes of quilted black satin and velvet were in-



Leather outfit by Versace.

Clauses for Divorce

The Ins — and Outs — Of Marriage Contracts

By Jeffrey Robinson
International Herald Tribune

NICE — Marriage in a lot of countries these days has become a *casual affair*. Not that you don't realize what you're getting into — but you may not know what it can cost you to bail out.

A judge in Nashville, Tenn., ruled recently that a woman who had helped pay her husband's through medical school was entitled to a share of his future earnings. It was just one more in a string of rulings stressing that marriage in the United States is a contractual relationship.

According to Playboy magazine — a recognized authority on such matters as cohabitation — when the state of California looked into the private life of the actor Lee Marvin and his former roommate, Michele Triola Marvin, marriage became a whole new ball game. "The thinking around America was redefined to read," Playboy said, "that if a couple has agreed that either half of the couple has rights to the property owned by the other, the courts will enforce that agreement."

Things are even more confusing in Italy, he said. Until 1975, all marriages were considered to take place under the rules of a property separation agreement. Then the law was changed to a common property statute — a retroactive one. All marriages are considered common property agreements unless a couple married before the new law was enacted registers objections to its retroactivity.

Retrospective Law

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Just imagine the problems that must have developed for some Italians who were either out of the country when the new law was passed, or simply never bothered to read the papers to find out about it," he said. "I suspect there are still a lot of Italians who don't know about it and are in for a very nasty surprise" if they head for divorce court.

Harvey Stein, Susan Rubinstein, Canon Photo Gallery, 3 Rue Saint-Leger, Geneva, to March 31.

Stein exhibits pictures of 50 pairs of identical twins, with captions from interviews with the twins ("I talk to my twin just as if I'm talking to myself"; "As a 9-year-old, being a twin meant I was never lonely. As a 30-year-old it means that I am never alone") or their relatives ("a mother: 'Every time I'm out with the twins, I'm approached by strangers who say the dumbest things. 'Too bad you didn't have a boy and a girl.' It's gotten to the point that I dread going outside with the twins"). Some of Stein's pictures look like images of one person standing next to a mirror, illustrating the complex relationship created by identical partners coupled with identical clothes. Susan Rubinstein combines photography and graphics in interesting results, as in a picture of silhouetted New York skyscrapers seen through Venetian

U.S. Coal Strike Threat Stirs Little Fear

Mine Owners Retain Upper Hand Despite Industry's Problems

By Douglas Marcin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Coal strikes did not seem to frighten John L. Lewis, a thicket of unruly hair falling across his grizzled face, would under at the mine owners' time, as it shrinks your purse, modify your rigidity and social propensities.

Then tools would clatter to the floor, and the members of the mighty United Mine Workers would stride out of the mines. As often as not, the owners would cave in.

But the coal strike scheduled to begin Friday, despite a tentative agreement reached Monday morning, is hardly sending shudders down the spines of mine owners.

[The agreement will not avert a strike, because it cannot be implemented before the current contract expires Friday and the 160,000 miners refuse to work without a contract, United Press International reported.]

[Asked how long a strike would last, Sam Church Jr., the United Mine Workers president, replied: "If (the agreement is) ratified, four or five days. We have a tentative agreement that will have to go to our bargaining council and then to our rank and file for ratification." Mr. Church was flanked by negotiators for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association as he made the announcement, UPI reported.]

Resourcing Factors

There are several factors serving to reassure the mine owners. The United States has 111 days of coal on hand; the proportion of coal output represented by the union has shrunk to 44 percent from 70 percent a decade ago; and 20,000 miners are already unemployed or on short workweeks.

Specific Contract

The second method is to have a notary write out a specific contract. She gets the Lear jet; he gets the magazine subscriptions and the parakeets. "I always advise clients to write a contract where there is never any common property," Chicha said. "The house goes in her name or his name, and so does the car, the stock portfolio, and so forth. It's best because it allows you to do what you want."

Hatcher Calls for Report in Double-Agent Charge

From Agency Dispatches

ANDON — Prime Minister Roger Thatcher Monday called a report on a newspaper story linking a former head of Britain's intelligence service may have in a Soviet agent.

The copyright report by the London Daily Mail's security specialist, Chapman Pincher, of Sir Roger Hollis, head of MI-6 counterintelligence agency, in 1956 to 1965, "is feared" to be an agent of the KGB.

pan Economic Community meeting in Maastricht, the Netherlands, Mrs. Thatcher requested a full report.

In November, 1979, Mrs. Thatcher confirmed that Anthony Blunt, a former MI-5 operative and Queen Elizabeth II's art adviser, had been a Soviet agent.

Mr. Pincher will expand the allegations against Sir Roger in a book to be published this week, "Their Trade is Treachery."

Mr. Pincher wrote that Sir Roger "may have been the most damaging spy in history." He offers no direct attribution for his report but, repeatedly referred to "loyal MI-5 officers" throughout a four-page article in the Daily Mail, a newspaper that generally supports the governing Conservative Party.

The article said that soon after retiring, Sir Roger faced an "unprecedented interrogation covering the 30 years during which he stood either near or at the top of this country's security forces."

Major Problems

Nonetheless, the coal industry faces major problems, and until they are resolved, coal will be a giant in a straitjacket. Demand is so sluggish that the coal industry has at least 150 million tons of overcapacity. About 200 operators of small mines went bankrupt last year.

In addition, electric utilities, the main market for coal, face severe financing problems and nagging doubts about the need for new capacity. And despite the oil companies' introduction of new capital and management into the coal industry, many coal companies are said to be haphazardly managed at best.

At the same time, a new atmosphere in Washington seems to be helping coal. Industry officials loudly complained that the Carter administration was calling for increased coal production while it was issuing environmental rules limiting coal consumption. President Reagan has vowed to remove regulatory roadblocks to coal development, and has even taken the politically risky step of challenging the victims of black lung disease.

Mike Hailwood, J.K. Motorcycle Champion, Dies

The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, England — seven world motorcycle champion Mike Hailwood, 40, died Monday of injuries suffered in a week-old accident in which his 9-year-old daughter was killed.

A hospital spokesman said Mr. Hailwood died as a result of severe head injuries.

Ten times world motorcycle racing champion, Mr. Hailwood won

the article said that after Sir Roger's death, Sir Burke Trend, a former secretary to the Cabinet, was called out of retirement to investigate the case and reported there was "a strong prima facie case that MI-5 had been deeply penetrated over many years" by Soviet agents.

The newspaper said the case was hushed up until 1975, when Sir Michael Hainley, then head of MI-5, told Sir Harold Wilson, then prime minister, that one of Sir Michael's predecessors apparently had been a renegade working for the other side.

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The coal industry is taking advantage of the new mood to lobby in favor of easing rules on strip mining and environmental quality and against price controls on natural gas, which coal officials argue make that competing fuel artificially cheap.

2 More IRA Inmates Go on Hunger Strike

Reuters

BELFAST — Two more inmates in Northern Ireland's Maze prison who are members of the Irish Republican Army have joined a hunger strike in a bid to be recognized as political prisoners, their supporters said.

Raymond McCreech, who is serving 14 years for attempted murder, and Patrick O'Hara, who has been imprisoned for eight years for possessing explosives, on Sunday joined 11 men already on hunger strike. Britain has said it regards the prisoners as convicted criminals.

James F. Elliott
VILLANOVA, Pa. (UPI) — James Francis Elliott, 66, legendary Villanova track and field coach whose protégés included six Olympic gold medalists in 47 years of coaching, has died of a heart attack.

O. John Rogge
NEW YORK (NYT) — O. John Rogge, 77, a former assistant U.S. attorney general who won convictions that broke up the Huey Long political machine in Louisiana and who went on to fight Nazi influence and stamp out civil-rights abuses, died Sunday of cancer.

OBITUARIES

more than 1,000 races in 21 years in the track. He retired in 1979 and started his own motorcycle business in Birmingham.

"Mike the Bike," as he was known to his fans, the son of a motorcycle dealer, started his career in 1957 on motorcycles. It switched to auto racing in 1969 and drove in Formula One for the British and McLaren teams. An accident in 1974 forced him out of racing for four years, but he made a sensational comeback to motorcycle racing by winning the world championship in 1978.

Photography Scene

EUROPE

Bernard Descamps, Galerie Agathe Gaillard, 3 Rue du Pont-Louis-Philippe, Paris, to April 15.

This young French photographer sees the scenery of natural or man-made open spaces as a background to isolate the subject, usually a human being. Descamps' compositions are more natural and often humorous. The subject has a greater part in his compositions, often mocking the background.

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GOLDENBERG JO 7, r. des Saussaies, 272.29.09. Daily, Lunch, Sandwiches, pastries, drinks, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Air-conditioned.
GRAND ZINC Lunch, dinner, light supper, fish and shellfish. Reception room. 5 Pdg. Montmartre, 770.88.64. Daily.
L'EUROPEEN Facing Gare de Lyon, 242.99.70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. Its suggestions on Fr., 25.00 Fr. 48 + serv. Daily till midnight.
LE LOUIS XIV 10, bd. des Capucines, 200.15.00. Lunch, dinner, supper after midnight, oysters, seafood, shellfish, grill-rooms. Closed Mon. & Tues.
LA MERE CATHERINE 6, place du Tertre, 606.32.69. (18th). The chef welcomes you till midnight. Traditional cuisine. Varied menu.
MOISSON DU CIEL 1, rue Quincampoix (Neuilly) 272.27.55. Closed Monday. Refreshing Vietnamese specialties. All credit cards accepted.
LE PETIT CARUSO Dinner show, Broadway and Opera selections, 44, R. Notre Dame des Victoires (Bourse), 236.16.73. Closed Sunday.
TSE YANG New, 25 Av. Pierre-I^{er} de Serbie, 720.68.02. 70.22. Chic gourmet meeting place. Chinese cooking. Private reception rooms.

PARIS - LEFT BANK

ASSIETTE AU BEURRE 11, rue St-Germain, 51, Gormain-du-Prés, 260.87.41. Menu at Fr. 35.50 Fr. 48 + serv. Daily till midnight.
CHEZ FRANCOISE Invités et terraces. Fois gras maison. Oysters. Liqueurs au vin de France. 551.87.20, 705.49.00. Closed Monday.
LES CHAMPS D'ORS 22, r. du Champ-de-Mars (corner av. Bosquet) 7th. 551.52.69. Fish specialties. Closed Sunday and Monday.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Airlines to Buy 9 Airbus Jets
Eastern Airlines said Monday it has exercised options to buy nine Airbus A300-B4 aircraft. The planes will cost \$335 million and will bring to 34 the number of 240-seat wide-body jets it has ordered from the European manufacturer. Eastern said it is currently operating 19 of the planes, 17 of which are for the B4-200 model and 21 of which are for the A300-B4-600, which will be ready for delivery in 1984.

Foundation Approves Sale of Stock
Roger Tamraz, head of the First Arab Bank, said that the Henry Kaiser Foundation accepted his offer to buy 1.2 million shares of the 7 million shares outstanding of Kaiser Steel stock for \$75 each, the closing price of Kaiser's stock Friday. Tamraz said he is purchasing the stock for investment purposes. The sale is subject to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Henry Kaiser Foundation and to appropriate regulatory filings.

Says U.S. Will Help Ailing Thrifts
Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Monday the Reagan administration will aid thrift institutions that run into trouble as a result of high interest rates. He said that the thrifts are insured by the federal government and borrow from the Federal Reserve if they need to increase their assets. But he did not elaborate on what the administration planned to do.

Ferguson Asks Workers to Take Cut
Massey-Ferguson said Monday it asked its hourly workers in the United States to accept a 10 percent pay cut through to help it reduce costs. The request was made to the United Auto Workers in Detroit and to about 2,000 workers in the United States. A similar request in Canada about two weeks ago was turned down, a spokesman said.

Makes Takeover Bid for Day Mines
ACE Idaho — Hecla Mining said Monday it made a takeover bid for Day Mines valued at about \$165 million. Hecla, which already owns 327,400 shares or 7.51 percent of Day, said it offered 1.65 post-split Hecla shares for each Day share. The offer is a three-for-two stock split, effective Tuesday. Day later said it will press its pending federal court action to enjoin Hecla from buying more Day stock.

Prior Oil Sets Stock Split, Dividend Rise
Superior Oil said Monday its board approved a pro-forma one-for-one stock split and that the company plans to raise its dividend to 80 cents per share pre-split from 18 cents. The stock split, if approved by shareholders at the meeting May 20, would be effective June 15.

Future Called Bleak for U.S.-Soviet Trade

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
YORK — Soviet-American trade, to a trickle after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, is unlikely to improve substantially for some time, even without new political developments. Repeated shifts in governmental policies and licensing policies under the Carter administration, businessmen appear unwilling to enter into new negotiations until they firm guidance on East-West trade from the Reagan administration. There has to be some kind of clarification of technology, on trade with the Soviet Union, that would allow American businessmen to assess the risk, at least the price, better than in the past, said James M. Giffen, vice president of Arma Steel. Giffen's contract to build a steel plant in the Soviet Union, was withdrawn in the aftermath of the invasion of Afghanistan, when then President Jimmy Carter used sharp restrictions on sales of grain and technology goods. A similar project in the hands of France's Creusot-Loire. Reagan administration has placed all of Soviet-U.S. relations under review. Tensions still high, especially over Afghanistan and El Salvador, the administration has not rushed to lift tight controls on exports. Mr. Giffen, however, regulates restrictions imposed by Congress or administration are less frustrating to businessmen than policy shifts and uncertainty. Kislanko, president of Amtorg, the Soviet organization in New York, seems to say, "Our foreign trade organization, like company, would like to have some sta-

Ito Starts Talks in Washington On Easing Auto-Trade Tension

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, who began talks with the Reagan administration Monday, came here to convey his country's growing awareness of its political and economic responsibilities in the world, and its willingness — among other things — to examine requests for voluntary auto export restraints. But Taiso Watanabe, the deputy director general at the Foreign Ministry who arrived here with Mr. Ito Saturday night, also said in an interview that Japan is hopeful that auto tensions with the United States can be eased "in accordance with free trade principles." Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker, in his first public statement on the matter, said Sunday in a television interview that import restraints would be a "very dangerous policy" because they could feed protectionist tendencies abroad. Mr. Watanabe said his government has asked Japanese automakers to "exercise vigilance" in shipping to the United States. He reported that a projection that 450,000 cars would be shipped to the United States in January, February and March is now "quite certain to be achieved." This is 2 percent fewer cars than were shipped in the first quarter of 1980. Cabinet Rank The foreign minister, the first Japanese official of cabinet rank to confer with the new administration, was to meet President Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the U.S. trade representative, Bill Brock. He arrived as Mr. Reagan and his advisers were weighing recommendations from a Cabinet-level auto task force to assist the depressed auto industry. One of the suggestions is to ask the Japanese to curb their car shipments voluntarily so as to give the industry more breathing space for investment in small cars that would compete against the Japanese. A U.S. trade official said Mr. Ito's presence "will give us the opportunity to take Japan's temperature" on the auto exports issue before a presidential decision, which now is not expected before next week. Both Japanese and American officials stressed that there would be no discussions of any specific auto limitations during the visit. Present plans are to send a team to Tokyo from the office of the U.S. trade representative, should Mr. Reagan opt for the course of voluntary restraints. Japan is ready to have consultations with the United States if the issue of voluntary restraints comes up. Mr. Watanabe said, adding that the government of Premier Zenko Suzuki believes that a healthy U.S. economy is the key to a healthy Japanese economy.

1.8 Million Cars But he cautioned that the United States should not be "trying to find scapegoats" for its international economic difficulties. His remarks were interpreted as indicating that the Japanese would resist curbing shipments much below the 1.8 million cars they sent to the United States last year. Japanese automakers feel that the market will turn against them by natural forces once U.S. companies are in full swing with fuel-efficient small cars. Warning that import restraints could escalate, Mr. Volcker observed that "once you begin this game, you know, we can be a little voluntary, too." Conceding that the automobile industry has "great problems," he said that help should not come at the expense of harming U.S. labor in other industries — such as chemicals and textiles — that depend on exports. Mr. Volcker also said that if the high cost structure of the domestic industry, where wages are 60 percent higher than the average for all manufacturing, is "unduly protect-

ed," then this industry is in danger of remaining uncompetitive. United Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser, the leading proponent of restraints, argued on television Sunday that the Japanese have taken "unfair advantage of this market." He said Japan should be pressured into building more manufacturing plants in the United States to provide more jobs. "Restrains are not the long-term answer," he conceded. "The long-term answer is to get the Japanese to put some capital where their market is." He noted that the American car market represented \$10 billion in annual sales for the Japanese.

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Masayoshi Ito

Dow Average Closes Over 1,000 on NYSE

From Aeron Dispatches
NEW YORK — A surge by the oil stocks and some high technology issues pushed prices sharply higher on the New York Stock Exchange, bringing the Dow Jones industrial average to 1,004.23, very close to a 4% year high. Analysts said institutions slowed the heavy selling of oils that depressed the group last weekend provided an opportunity for bargain hunting. Bullish corporate news from two major oil companies added to the attraction, analysts said. The industrial average, which rose 6.22 points Friday, climbed 11.43 points Monday to its best level since Jan. 6, when it hit 1,004.65. Advances led declines three to two, but turnover slowed to 57.8 million shares from 61.98 million Friday. Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Analysts said they believe the market could surge to record highs over the next few months if it can overcome profit-taking pressures enough to push the Dow average over its 1980-81 high. But profit taking historically has been a problem. Many investors have automatic programs where their brokers sell at the 1,000 level or thereabouts. Observers said they are optimistic even though the Federal Reserve late Friday reported a surprising surge in the nation's money supply — news that could put upward pressure on interest rates.

Sees More Saving But many experts still expect rates to continue declining from record highs. John Hannon, Bankers Trust president, said he expects the prime lending rate to decline to 15 percent from its present 17 1/2 percent level in the near future. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Monday the administration's economic program will boost the U.S. savings rate to 7 percent over the next five years. Between 1976-80, the savings rate averaged 5.7 percent and in its latest personal income report, the Commerce Department said last week the rate had dipped to just above 4 percent in February. On the NYSE floor, volume leader Texaco climbed 1 1/2 to 37 1/2. It will buy back up to 5 million of its shares on the open market, it announced Monday. Last week, Texaco lost 2 1/2 in heavy trading. Superior Oil jumped 1 1/2 to 22 1/2. It raised its dividend and will split five for one.

Volcker Sees Some Easing Of Inflation
WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker predicted that the United States would "begin seeing some progress" against inflation late this year. And once the corner has been turned, he added, it should become progressively easier to cut the rate further. However, Mr. Volcker said in a television interview Sunday that it is probably too much to expect the consumer price index to fall by as much as three percentage points, the goal of the Reagan administration for 1981. "If I think of a basic inflation rate of about 10 percent, I think 3 percent down would be a highly optimistic projection," he said. "I don't think it's impossible, but I don't think we have to count on that much."

U.K. Seeks Curb On Secret Deals
LONDON — The British government will propose measures to deal with secret share purchases by so-called concert parties, or investors acting together, in the 1981 Companies Bill currently under consideration in Parliament, Trade Department Under-secretary Lord Trefgarne said Monday. He told the House of Lords of this change in the government's position during the committee stage of the bill. However, he said he was unable to comment on the precise details or timing of the introduction of the proposals. Market sources noted legal sanctions against secret concert parties have been widely urged since last year's episodes involving the build-up of large stakes by foreign interests in Consolidated Gold Fields and in Dunlop Holdings.

EEC Steel Makers Agree On Plan for Cut in Output

BRUSSELS — The basis for agreement on voluntary production cuts in the European steel industry was reached at a meeting in Luxembourg this weekend, Eurofer, the European Economic Community steel group, said Monday. A communique issued after the meeting said that producers of 80

percent of the EEC's steel had agreed on the need for cuts and for strict rules to apply and monitor them. "In the main group of products, the steelmakers agreed, with one exception, on a formula forming the basis for deciding each producer's production quota." The industry sources said the West German company, Klockner-Werk, which complained last year about an earlier voluntary agreement that it is not being given big enough steel quotas. Eurofer said general agreement was reached on a formula covering hot rolled steel products and delineating the market share of the re-

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CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, U.S. \$, and other units. Includes interbank exchange rates for March 23, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Lists currencies like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, etc.

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Italian Austerity Program Meeted With Skepticism

ROME — Italians reacted with skepticism Monday to the government's announcement of a 20 percent devaluation of the lira. The move was met with skepticism from leading European currency industrial share prices. Government securities weak, reflecting contradictory views on the likely effect of the move on Italy's 20-percent interest rate. Treasury Ministry said it will devalue the lira to counterbalance payments of \$1.6 billion in February, a highest-ever 19 percent increase in the bank's compulsory reserves that banks must keep to help the growth of deposits aimed at slowing inflation in supply and borrowing. Other Steps Put Off The government put off decisions on public sector wages and a freeze on public wages, reflecting continuing uncertainty within the four-party coalition. Sources said that beneficiaries from the devaluation would be canceled out by interest charges that would offset profits needed for new investment. Exchange dealers challenge the Treasury's statement the lira had come under pressure last week, noting no point did it reach its 6-11 fluctuation limit in the European Monetary System. "The devaluation appears to have been more politically than economically motivated," a dealer commented. Dealers in Frankfurt said the move was not a major crisis for the EMS, although it was unlikely to help the Belgian franc, which has been trading at or near its floor for several days. Effectiveness Doubt In London, foreign exchange analysts expressed doubt about the long-term effectiveness of the devaluation, since it will increase the price of imports and thus boost Italian inflation, already at 19.5 percent. Demand for cheaper Italian exports may not be large enough to compensate for the increased import bill, analysts said. In Brussels, dealers said initial reaction to the lira devaluation was that there would be further pressure on both the Belgian franc and Danish krone. But the fact that the Belgian government decided not to devalue at the same time as the Italians illustrated its determination to maintain the franc's present value, they said. In Brussels, the EEC monetary committee reset the Ecu at 40.7985 Belgian francs, 7.91917 kroner, 2.54502 marks, 5.99526 French francs, 0.685145 Irish pounds, 1262.92 lire and 2.81318 guilders. Clarifying an announcement made Sunday, the Bank of Italy said its increased 20-percent compulsory reserve requirement applies to deposit growth starting this month, and not to existing deposits.

Yamani Says Saudis won't Cut Oil Output

New York Times Service
ADH — Sheikh Ahmed Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, denied recent reports suggesting Saudi Arabia might reduce its current crude oil production to 10.3 million barrels a day.

and official prices skyrocketing in late 1978 and early 1979. Since then, Saudi Arabia has maintained its oil prices below those of other OPEC producers. After OPEC's last ministerial meeting in Indonesia in December, the kingdom set the price of its Arabian light oil at \$32 a barrel, while all others in OPEC chose a base of \$35 or \$36. Saudi Arabia accounts for more than one-third of OPEC output.

Freeze Sought

According to oil officials here, Sheikh Yamani last week called upon the other three Persian Gulf countries to agree to a freeze in oil prices for the remainder of 1981. Kuwait, Qatar and the Emirates together produce about 4 million barrels of oil a day, priced about \$4 above the Saudi level.

So far, only Sheikh Mana Said al-Otaiba, oil minister of the Emirates, has publicly backed such a freeze. Saudi oil officials say a call for a price freeze and for the introduction of a pricing formula that could raise prices is not contradictory.

are predicting an excess of over demand by the time of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting on May 25 in Geneva. A Saudi deputy oil minister, "market conditions will not allow anyone to raise prices," in such a climate, Saudi could raise its own prices at the level of other producers to restore a measure of order within OPEC, industry says.

"Since economic growth in the industrialized countries and currency fluctuation are principal determinants in our pricing formula," said the economist at the oil ministry, "you would get virtually no real increase in the price of oil if the formula were applied, because of the strength of the dollar and zero or next to no economic growth in the West."

Price Increase
deputy oil minister, who is not to be quoted by name, expected his country to lift the price of its oil by \$4 to \$36 at the OPEC meeting. He noted that it is done "in one or two stages."

In the near term, analysts here say Saudi Arabia can be expected to pursue aggressive policies within OPEC to keep up production as an example of this policy.

Nigeria Trims Output

Saudi Arabia increased its daily oil production by about a million barrels shortly after the Iranian conflict began in the Persian Gulf.

LONDON (Reuters) — Nigeria has had to trim its oil output from more than 2 million barrels a day to 1.8 million because a surplus in the world market has led some of its customers not to renew contracts, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said Monday.

Japan Plans Gulf Work

Oil Development Co. said Monday it planned to spend more than \$1 billion developing three major oil fields in the Gulf in a joint venture with Abu Dhabi. Japanese officials said they hoped to increase their supplies from Abu Dhabi from 90,000 barrels a day to 200,000 barrels a day when the fields are complete.

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Japan Oil Development Co. said Monday it planned to spend more than \$1 billion developing three major oil fields in the Gulf in a joint venture with Abu Dhabi. Japanese officials said they hoped to increase their supplies from Abu Dhabi from 90,000 barrels a day to 200,000 barrels a day when the fields are complete.



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

U.S. Imports Of Oil Show Sharp Drop

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has sharply cut its imports of oil since the Reagan administration lifted all remaining price controls on gasoline and heating oil in late January. Energy Department figures show.

The decline, which accompanied sizable price advances resulting from decontrol and from the latest round of increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has left imports for the last four weeks at just over 5.8 million barrels a day, the lowest average since June 1975.

"It's a very sharp decline," said John H. Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, declaring that it appeared to be a resumption of the dramatic reduction in imports during 1980.

"The biggest thing that's going on here is the big drop-off in demand," said an economist at one of the largest oil companies. Although analysts warned against reading too much into one month's figures, the latest data were generally regarded as supporting the view that gasoline and other petroleum products would be readily available this year, barring new production losses in the Middle East.

The Energy Department has calculated that, of the recent price increases, 6 cents, or roughly half, reflected the decontrol decision. Refiners' costs rose immediately because there was no longer any U.S. oil held below the world price.

U.S. Old Guard Is Worried by New Approach to Aid

By Dan Morgan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If modern American history could be made into a play, with exits and entrances and curtains that go up and down, a testimonial dinner David Rockefeller gave for Robert S. McNamara Thursday night would make a powerful scene.

They came, the men who had served as the country's informal council of elders for most of two decades, to pay tribute to one of their own who was retiring as president of the World Bank. The assemblage included two former secretaries of state, Cyrus R. Vance and William P. Rogers; such old mules of the foreign policy establishment as Clark Clifford, George Ball and McGeorge Bundy; captains of industry and finance, former cabinet officers and ambassadors.

But as they savored their scalps and sipped their wine, Mr. Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank and incarnation of the Eastern Establishment, sounded a warning. It was time, he said, for a "blue-ribbon panel of diversified American opinion-makers to reassess the role of the United States in the world economy."

It would be appropriate, he went on, to "reassess the nation's role in bilateral aid programs and in our dealings with multilateral agencies like the World Bank, the Export-Import Bank, the International Development Association and the regional development banks of Asia and Latin America."

The message, according to several present, was that the old order was changing. The world that those present had worked to build was in danger of crumbling. Mr. McNamara was going in April. Mr. Rockefeller would be retiring in a few months. A new administration — in which the old guard's

At issue is the whole approach to a foreign policy long based on partnership between Washington and Wall Street.

voice is muted — had come to power in Washington.

This is an administration with grave doubts about foreign aid and the foreign policy that grew up around it. If the institutions are to be preserved, Mr. Rockefeller seemed to be saying, the time to rally behind them is at hand.

Both sides acknowledge that the dispute between the old guard and the new over foreign aid goes deeper than budget cuts. At issue is the whole approach to a foreign policy long based on partnership between Washington and Wall Street.

Political Stability

As U.S. banks and corporations built commercial bridges to markets and raw materials around the world, the U.S. government built political bridges to foreign governments through foreign aid. There were Food for Peace, the Agency for International Development

and numerous smaller agencies to channel taxpayers' money into projects in distant countries.

U.S. government-backed economic development overseas was seen as contributing to political stability, economic growth and U.S. influence. The giant banks and multinational companies

benefited from this arrangement. When necessary, they provided the core of political support for it.

But radical conservatives now favor a sharp break with the past that would base aid to developing nations more closely on U.S. self-interest and stress bilateral aid and economic development by the private sector.

Conservative Jude Wanniski, expounding on the possibility of a "supply-side" foreign policy employing the same philosophy of tax cuts and private development as is being tried in the domestic U.S. economy, has called for a worldwide tax reform. This, he claims, would "free the energies of the people of the Third World in ways that would make it possible for them to eventually pay down their debts."

An administration official has said that the policy shift on foreign

assistance could involve "focusing our aid on countries that supply raw materials necessary for our defense."

The multilateral lending agencies find themselves at the center of the debate over the course of U.S. foreign policy. They bear the brunt of political criticism.

Business Week magazine recently described the World Bank that Mr. McNamara is leaving as a "demoralized organization, pilloried from right and left, looking for a role."

Critics on both sides assert that the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank are, in effect, laundering operations that take money from U.S. taxpayers, mix it with funds from other countries and make it available for investment abroad with little accountability to Congress.

American Taxpayers

In calling on the Reagan administration to "de-emphasize" the U.S. role in multilateral organizations, president Edwin J. Feulner Jr. of the conservative, Washington-based Heritage Foundation has criticized the World Bank's loans to collective farms in Tanzania and Vietnam.

If the Tanzanians "want to try their little experimentation in so-called social progress, let them do it," he said, "but I don't think they ought to ask American taxpayers to subsidize their utopianism."

World Bank officials retort that international organizations played a major constructive role in the 1970s in easing the world through the transition to costly energy.

They scoff at the idea that the private sector can do this job.

OPEC members have billions of dollars on deposit in Western banks, but are unwilling to commit these funds to investments in the Third World. They are willing to commit at least some for development when the World Bank manages the investments and provides the guarantees.

Early Skirmishes

Friends of the system note that only \$1.5 billion of annual U.S. economic aid of \$6.5 billion goes through the international institutions, and that much of that money is spent in the United States through purchase of equipment or services.

In early skirmishes with administration budget-cutters, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. won a commitment to honor all obligations to international organizations. This means the United States will string out its \$658-million payment to the World Bank over five years, instead of giving it in one lump this year.

Because the United States is providing only 7.5 percent of the World Bank's new capital, the administration's plan probably will not impair its operations seriously, according to bank sources, although it could crimp the bank's rate of lending.

However, administration officials say that after these prior obligations are fulfilled, they will take a "hard look" at the U.S. role. The first test of future policy could come soon: U.S. commitments to the Inter-American Development Bank expire in 1983.

Little Chance Given for Upturn in West

New York Times Service

GENEVA — Prospects are not good for an early recovery by the Western industrialized countries from the "virtual stagnation" now plaguing their economies, according to a United Nations study published Monday.

The report, prepared by the Economic Commission for Europe staff, said the volume of industrial output in 1981 may be less than the estimated 1980 advance of less than 1 percent in Western Europe and the 3.5 percent decrease in North America.

The marked slowing down in output has resulted in what is seen as a "disturbing increase" in unemployment. With an increase of 1.7 million in the number of Western Europe's unemployed in the year ending last November, the total of job seekers reached 7.5 percent of the labor force, the study found.

are likely further to reduce total employment this year.

The researchers indicated that they are unconvinced of the wisdom of the restrictive policies being followed by governments in an attempt to smash inflation at a time when, the study said, "market forces look so weak any recovery will have to be policy induced."

Confidence Crucial

Crucial to the success of the present policies based on money supply management is the instilling of confidence that the upward drive of prices has been brought under control, the study said.

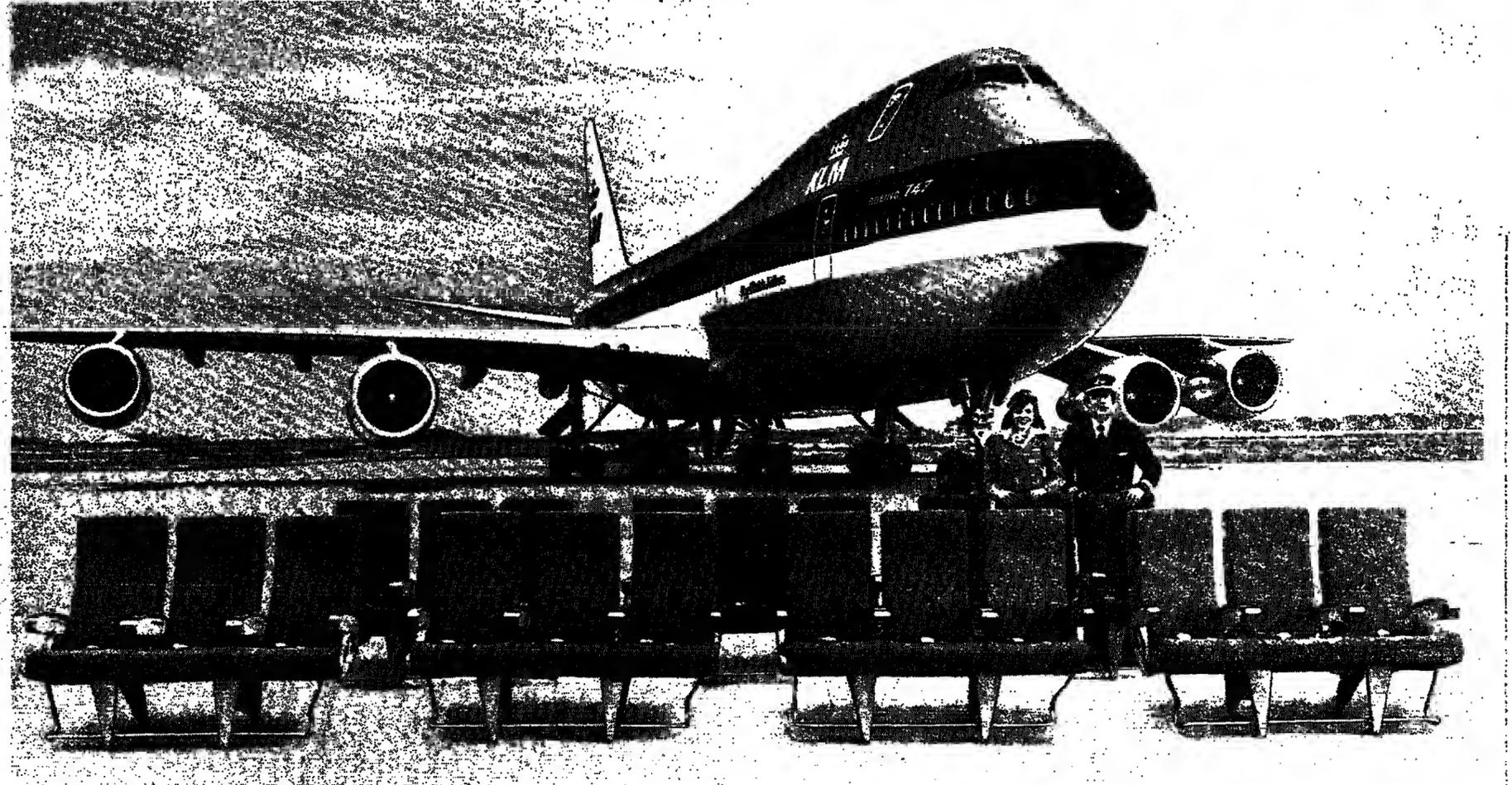
But this belief "is based on a judgment of social behavior and cannot be proved or disproved on the basis of statistical, or even historical, evidence," the study added.

States economy but also on Western Europe.

European governments, the survey said, "have been forced to adopt policies that are more stringent than might have been justified by their domestic situation alone."

They said that this was the case particularly in West Germany. Because of the attraction exerted by U.S. interest rates on foreign funds seeking the highest returns, Bonn had to re-direct its monetary policy to the defense of the Deutsche mark's exchange rate.

In turn, the study continued, these developments have limited the scope for maneuver in other West European countries, particularly in Austria, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands because of their close economic relations with West Germany.



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European Stock Markets

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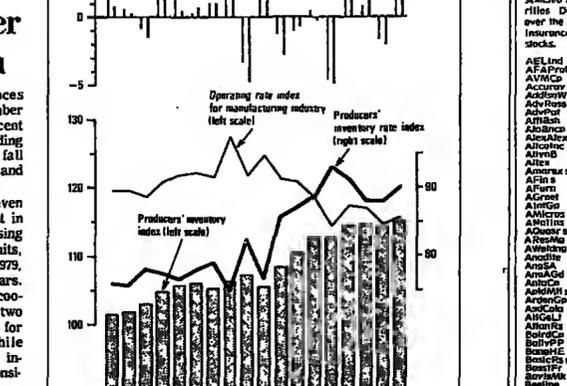
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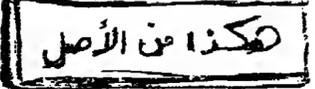
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Art Buchwald

High-Priced Spread With Jelly on Toast

WASHINGTON — Anyone who has been to the grocery store in the United States lately knows what a rare and expensive delicacy peanut butter has become.



Buchwald

Meredith Brokaw replied, "It isn't, but even once in a while Tom and I get the urge to splurge and we treat ourselves to a luxury."

mother used to keep a jar in the closet and after school we used to spread it on bread like butter."

"I was once on the Queen Elizabeth and they gave you all the peanut butter you could eat," one guest said.

By this time the jar was empty and the toast and jelly were gone. I tried to lick the inside of the top, but my wife stopped me.

"This is the real stuff," I said. "Where on earth did you find it?"

"We have a connection at the United Nations," Brokaw said. "He gets it through the diplomatic pouch."

"Did you know it takes three pounds of peanuts to make one jar of peanut butter?"

"No wonder no one can afford it," I said.

One of the guests said, "I remember when I was a kid, my

'Nouvelle Cuisine' Reconsidered

By Patricia Wells

PARIS — Michel Guérard regrets nothing. Nevertheless, one of the recognized fathers of nouvelle cuisine is horrified today at the price he is expected to pay for his creation.

It's sad; they'd even chop up their grandmother in little slices and season her with parsley just so they could put on the menu 'assiette de grand-mère'."

Michel Guérard is horrified at the monster he helped to create. "It's sad; they'd even chop up their grandmother in little slices and season her with parsley just so they could put on the menu 'assiette de grand-mère'."



Guérard: "Nothing original."

popularized the idea of simpler, less rich French cooking, they could never have predicted the worldwide influence they would have.

um" between old and nouvelle. Alongside the chef's poshed eggs with caviar or pigeon wings on a bed of fresh green cabbage will be such classics as good old sauteed chicken and traditional sole preparations.

Chicago Mayor to Li

Big-city mayors are forever being accused by their constituents of not knowing what it's like in the real world. Mayor Jane Byrne of Chicago is going to find out.

John Hurt won a British Academy Award for his performance in "The Elephant Man" and the movie was named best film of 1980 at the annual presentation ceremony in London.

People around the world are fascinated by the approaching marriage of Prince Charles, the 32-year-old heir to the British throne, according to the publishing firm that chronicles the origin and descent of Britain's bluebloods.

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